

1

Proceedings of the first meeting.

Proceeding of the first meeting of the China Bharata Samskriti which was held at Chita-Bhanu on the 26th of Oct. 1951 :-

Members present,

Srimati Pratima Devi,  
His Highness The Prince of Burma,  
Sri Rathindra Nath Tagore,  
Prof. G. Roerich,  
Prof. Mee Wen Kai,  
Mr. Shen Fu Min,  
Mr. Hsieh Liu Sheng,  
Mr. Chang Nai Chyan,  
Dr. B. Bhattacharya,  
Sm. Charu Mitra,  
Sm. Hiralal Chakravarti,  
Sm. M. Sakkar,  
Dr. S.N. Chatterji,  
Mrs. Ravi Shome,  
Dr. Naren Boral and  
Rameswar Agarwalla and  
Sri. Dilip Banerji.

Swami Gangeshananda and Sri P. Roy were specially invited.

Sri R. Tagore was unanimously voted to the chair. It was resolved to open a centre of the China-Bharata Samskriti at Kalimpong. It was further resolved ~~further resolved~~ that the following members ~~would form~~ would form the executive committee.

It was resolved that the China-Bharata Samskriti, Kalimpong Centre would receive His Excellency Dr. K. N. Katju at Manjula for tea when he would visit Kalimpong.

SS/Ag.



China Bharata Samskriti.  
Notice.

2

A meeting of the executive committee of the China Bharat Samskriti will be held at Hotel Hillview, Kalimpong, on the 29th June, 1952, at 3P.M. The members are requested to be present in the meeting.

Sd/- Charu Mitra  
(Genl. Secretary)

Agenda:-

1. Confirmation of the proceedings of the first meeting.
2. To form a sub-committee to arrange and conduct classes on Chinese, Tibetan and Bengali from the first week of July, 1952.
3. To coopt members in the executive committee.
4. To fix a monthly subscription of the executive members.
5. Any other matter that may crop up.

Satiranjam Sen  
Bratacharigram P.O.

Cal-27

ss/AG.

Present S. D.O. Mr Mandal  
Mr Mahichand Pradhan  
Mr Mohan  
Mr B. Mookerjee (Manager  
of Hotel Hillview)



## AN APPEAL

On behalf of the CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI which is an organisation aiming to bring closer the cultures of India and China through teaching Chinese to Indian students and through other means, and further on behalf of BRATACHARI VIDYASRAM a High English School, and SILPAYATANA - an Industrial School seeking to spread education of a new type suited to the needs of the country, we beg to approach you for your kind interest and support.

The CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI has been recognised both by the Government of India and by that of West Bengal. Recently it has received a grant of Rs. 5000/- through the Education Ministry of New Delhi and this has been utilised in purchasing a plot of land near Bratacharigram on Diamond Harbour Road nine miles from Calcutta, where we intend to build its own habitation for the Samskriti.

The associated High and Industrial Schools at Bratacharigram and the Hostel attached thereto are trying to provide about 80 uprooted children from East Pakistan with a sound general education supplemented by such training in crafts as will truly rehabilitate them in future. Here the homeless children have found a happy home and live a busy, self-reliant life in beautiful surroundings under the fostering care of Sreemati Sujata Ray and her co-workers.

Distinguished educationists and social workers from India and abroad have expressed their admiration for the work, and Reginald Reynolds in his "LIVING IN MANKIND" and Vera Brittain in her "SEARCH FOR SUNRISE" have recorded their appreciation of the schools. We earnestly request you to pay a visit to Bratacharigram - Joka and form your own opinion about the work we are doing here.

The Government is helping the institutions, but for a full implementation of the scheme, public support is essential.

Variety shows on two evenings at Raj Bhavana are being organised for raising funds for these institutions. His Excellency Dr. Mookerji, has very kindly consented to preside.

The students of the CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI and BRATACHARI SCHOOLS will stage playlets in Chinese. There will also be Indian dance and music, Chinese songs and other items by well known Chinese and Indian artists.

It is hoped that you will help in the good work by your kind contribution.

P. O. Joka, Calcutta-27.  
July 20, 1953.

VIDHUSEKHARA BHATTACHARYA

President.

SUNITI KUMAR CHATTERJI

Vice-President.

KALIDAS NAG

Vice-President.

SATYENDRANATH RAY

SUJATA RAY

NACHIKETA



# CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI

An Institute For Sino Indian  
Studies And Culture

THAKURPUKUR

P. O. JOKA, Calcutta-27.

July 24, 1953.

Dear friend,

You are cordially invited to attend the 14th sitting of our Samskriti which will be held at Dharmankura Vihara, 1 Buddhist Temple Street, Bowbazar, (near Bowbazar Police Station) on Sunday, 2nd August, 1953 at 9 A. M.

Dr. MAITREYEE BASU, M. B., M. D. will start a discourse on "Intermingling of Indian thought, language and script with Chinese Art in Central Asia."

Prof. O. C. GANGOLY has kindly consented to preside over the meeting. Leading artists of Bengal will take part in the discussion.

A small exhibition of paintings of renowned Chinese artists will be shown. The programme will include Indian songs and music as well.

Your presence is earnestly solicited.

*Yours sincerely,*

**Vidhusekhara Bhattacharya**

*President*



5

CHINA - BHARATA SAMSKRITI

Synopsis of the programme of the function to be held at Raj Bhavan on the 12th of September 1953.

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1. Svasti Vachana - Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Vidhusekhara Bhattacharya.
2. Sarod - Indian String Instrument - Shri Subir Dutt.
3. Indian Manipuri Dance - Naga Nritya - Kumari Sreejata Bhattacharya.
4. Reception to His Excellency the Governor by the members of the Samskriti and other distinguished guests.
5. Chinese Playlet to be staged by Indian boys and girls.  
The theme of the playlet is :-

A family scene of a Chinese peasant in a village. The village is in imminent danger of being innundated by flood.

Everybody is anxious and is speaking something or other about the flood. The grand-father says that he is not afraid of dying, he is only anxious for the younger generation. His daughter-in-law asks him whether he can say anything from his experience what may happen and he says that even Lord Buddha does not know it. A young boy of the family says that Buddha should be done with. He is responsible for this flood. The mother scolds him. Then the grand-father asks everybody to keep quiet and says that during his first experience of flood all his relatives died. He was then only seven years old and he is sixty five years now.

Then suddenly appears the young master of the family who was in the dyke all day watching it. He says that the danger is imminent, even the young members of the family should go with him to the dyke to protect it.

The daughter-in-law requests him to take her also along with him, he rejects the proposal and goes away with the boys.

Then appears a refugee woman. She describes how their village was innundated. She says that they had nothing to eat for two days. The housewife takes her in, to give food. They again come out and discuss about the flood. The refugee woman begins to weep thinking her lot.

Suddenly the sound of gong is heard. The watchman in the street calls everybody to come out of the house and to go to the dyke which is broken in some places.

Everybody in the house prays to Lord Buddha to protect all.

In the SECOND SCENE a street in the village will be seen.

The watchman goes calling everybody to come out of the house. Bands of villagers will be seen carrying their loads. The grand-father and his daughter-in-law will also

be. . .



be seen going on the street. The grand-father asks her where they are going. She says that they are going to the dyke. The grand-father then asks her to go ahead and that he will follow soon. She goes away and the grand-father moves forward but stumbles down saying, "The astrologers have said that this year is the most dangerous year for me".

6. Chinese song to be sung by the Indian students:  
The central idea of the song is:-

"The red dawn has appeared in the sky and the red flowers have blossomed in the ground. The strength of the people of China is great and the oppressors are afraid of her. The people of the whole world are united and will uproot the oppressors completely from their seats of power."

7. Bengali recitation by Victor Chin - It is a nursery poem written by poet Tagore. The central idea is :

"The little river of ours has a winding course. In the month of April, it contains only knee deep water. The bullock carts and cows cross it easily. The village folks come and do their daily duties here....."

8. Speech by Sm. Sujata Ray.

9. Address by His Excellency Dr. H.C.Mookerjee.

10. Giving away of certificates by Mr. Li Hua Nung, the Consul-in-Charge of the Consulate General of the Peoples Republic of China.

11. Indian song in chorus to be sung by the students of the Samskriti and who are also the students of Bratachari Vidyagrama and Silpayatana. The idea of this famous song of Poet Tagore is:-

"We evoke all. Come O' ye, who is eager, whose life is full of joy. Keep your hearts open. The days and nights here will bring new life to you. The sky and woods will make your heart sing. You will have your place where kindles the light of good in the pedestal of ever Beautiful."

12. Indian song in chorus - Indian students of the Samskriti and who are also the students of Bratachari Vidyagrama and Silpayatana.

13. Bratachari Dances by the students of the Samskriti and also of the Bratachari Vidyagrama and Silpayatana.

(i) The central idea of the first Bengali folk dance and song is "We are the children of Mother India and our body and soul, our dancing and songs everything is made out of the soil, air and water of Mother India. We shall honour the way of life of India and give to the world the special gifts from us."

(ii) The second folk dance and song describes the Lord Gouranga - the great religious reformer of India. "See that the moon has come down to the earth. His heart is full of stainless love. He does not care for money and honour, has left everything behind and when He utters the name of God, streams of tears overflow His eyes. He weeps himself and makes the world weep."

(iii) The third song is a rowing song of rural Bengal. It says - "Crows are eating away the paddy and there is none

to. . . . .



to drive them away. There are so many mouths to feed but none is found at the time of work. Even if you have hands and feet you are idle and sit down to take your food without driving away the crow."

(iv) The soldiers in ancient Bengal at the time of recess were used to practice this dance (the fourth one) in order to keep their mind and body fit. It says "Brothers be careful in handling the sticks. If you are unmindful it may hurt you. Do not neglect this dance, it will make you quick in movements and strong in body."

14. Address by Mr. Li Hua Nung, the Consul-in-Charge of the Consulate General of the People's Republic of China.

15. Vote of Thanks - Dr. S.N.Roy.

16. Indian National Anthem - to be sung by Victor Chin, Rosa Chin and Lincoln Chin.

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The programme of the function to be held at Raj Bhavan on the 13th September 1953.

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1. Indian song - chorus.

2. Musical drama - "Hsiad Hsiad Hua Chia" or the "Little Artist" - Chinese boys and girls.

The theme of this opera is:- "There is a born artist who does not like to read and write. Teachers after teachers came and get disgusted with her as she has no intention of learning any lessons.

"All the teachers come to her in a body and scold her and go away.

"She has as her friends the different boys and girls and street beggars of the locality.

"They came to her and she plays with them. The mother comes and scolds her.

"In the last scene the little artist is seen with her friends. They sing songs about different animals and the little artist draws the pictures of them."

3. Indian instrumental music - Sri Subir Dutt.

4. Chinese song by Indian students. The central idea of the song is: "Come forward and save the country. Let us march forward together. Let us gather all our strength and save our country."

5. Chinese Playlet - the same one of the 12th September 1953.

6. A Chinese song. It is a folk song describing the peasant life of China. "Let us go to the field and cut the grass with spades in our hands. Let us grow new plants which will nourish us."

7. Indian. .



7. Indian Traditional Manipuri Dance (Holi Nritya) - Sreejata Bhattacharya, a student of the renowned dancing teacher Sri Brojobasi Sing.
8. Indian song - Sm. Benu Sen.
9. Bratachari Dance by Indian students.

(i) The first folk dance and song mean - "We the young generation of Mother Bengal are undaunted in spirit. We have no rest or tiredness, we are firm even in the midst of danger. We have as our tradition the strength and valour of the Pal Kings and the kings of Radh, we have as our tradition the rhetorics of the poets Chandidas and Jayadeva. Like the never ending strams of waves they always touch our hearts. We shall uproot the cause of poverty, shall banish the darkness of ignorance. We shall enlighten the lamp of the new era and thus shall wipe away the tears of suffering of our Mother Bengal."

(ii) The central idea of the second folk dance and song is - "Emancipate the race of mothers, otherwise who will push the chariot of victory in the forwarding march? She who does not get the light of wisdom is powerless, and the son of a weak mother is always defeated in every walk of life. The influence of a free mother will impart heroic character in her children. None will then leave you behind in ascending to the seats of honour in the assembly of nations."

(iii) The third dance was used to be practised by the soldiers of ancient Bengal when there was no fighting in the country.

10. Speech by Education Minister.

11. Vote of Thanks - Dr. Arabindo Barua.

12. Indian National Anthem - Master Victor Chin, Miss Rosa Chin and Master Lincoln Chin will sing the National Anthem.

The central idea of the song is - "Hail to the guiding spirit of India, which is leading the mind of the people of India. The different States of India have all been awakened. They are praying for your auspicious blessings. The night is over, the dawn has appeared. The birds are singing...."



7

BHOTA BHARATA SAMSKRITI  
An Association of Tibeto Indian Cultural Studies  
Inaugural Meeting

Under the auspices of the China Bharata Samskriti the inaugural meeting of the Bhota Bharata Samskriti was held on Friday, the 8th October, 1953 at 8 A.M. at 38-2 B, Gariahat Road, Brahma Vihara, Calcutta, to start a sister institution for Tibeto Indian Cultural Studies including teaching and study of Tibetan language.

The following gentlemen were present:

1. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Vidhysekhar Bhattacharya (in the Chair)
2. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji
3. Dr. Kalidas Nag
4. Dr. Durga Charan Chatterji
5. Sri Rajani Mehta
6. Sm. Sujata Ray
7. Sri Satiranjana Sen

1. After discussion it was agreed that an organisation named Bhota Bharata Samskriti (in Tibetan འོ་ཁ་ཅན་གྱི་ཡུལ་ཁྱེད་ ) an institute for Tibeto Indian Cultural Studies be established in Calcutta with branches as and when necessary in other parts of India.

2. The aims and object of the Society be similar to those of China Bharata Samskriti i.e.

To study the mind of India and Tibet with a view to an interchange their cultures and civilization of friendship between the people of two countries for the purpose promoting peace and amity in the world and inter alia the following:

- 1) Comparative study of Indian and Tibetan culture
- 2) To organise lectures on Indian and Tibetan cultures
- 3) To carry out research into and study of the religion, literature, history, science and art of Indian and Tibetan civilization.
- 4) To establish cultural institutes
- 5) To publish books and journals
- 6) To appoint and create agencies for sale of books on Indian and Tibetan cultures especially and also of books on world affairs
- 7) To establish and foster cultural contacts between the people of India and Tibet
- 8) To co-relate the activities of different Tibeto Indian cultural organisations
- 9) To open branches or give affiliation to other associations with similar objects,
- 10) To organise Indian cultural delegations to go to Tibet and Tibetan cultural delegations ~~xxx~~ to come to India for research work
- 11) To organise delegations to deliver lectures on Indian and Tibetan cultures in both the countries
- 12) To recommend Indian students for studying Tibetan culture in Tibet and Tibetan students for studying Indian culture in India
- 13) To establish a Tibeto-Indian Institute for Indian and Tibetan students to study in India



- 14) To publish books and journals embodying the results of researches in Indian and Tibetan cultures and revealing the spirit and content of their respective cultures. Special stress will be given in restoring Indian texts whose original are lost and only Tibetan translations are remaining
- 15) To found a Tibeto Indian Library and Museum first on a small scale within the scope of the Association and the institute, which shall be gradually developed and expanded into an independent library and museum
- 16) To make arrangement for the purpose of receiving, guiding and accommodating Indian visitors to Ribet and Tibetan visitors to India
- 17) To raise sufficient fund to establish the Bhota-Bharata Samskriti Institute and to do other activities of the association satisfactorily

3. For the time being a committee with the following ladies and gentlemen be framed with powers to coopt, to devise ways and means, and ~~to~~ to collect funds for the work of the society as envisaged above under item No.2:

1. Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Vidhusekhara Bhattacharya  
President
2. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Vice-President
3. Dr. Kalidas Nag
4. Dr. Satkari Mukherji
5. Dr. Nalinaksha Dutt
6. Dr. G. Roerich
7. Dr. Durga Charan Chatterji
8. Sri Anukul Banerji
9. Jho Lama
10. Dr. S.N. Ray
11. Sm. Sujata Ray
12. Sri Rajani Mehta
13. Dr. Maitreyee Bose
14. Sri Sibdas Banerji
15. Dr. A. Barua
16. Sri Suniti Pathak
17. Sri Satiranjana Sen, Secretary

4. Resolved that steps be taken to appoint a suitable person to teach Tibetan particularly modern under the auspices of the society. In this connection the Secretary be requested to contact Sri Jho Lama, Lecturer in Tibetan in the University of Calcutta to help the Samskriti by holding classes and to arrange with him about his remuneration.

5. Resolved that Secretary be requested to prepare a statement of immediate capital expenses as well as monthly expenses for the period of one year.

6. Resolved that a letter be drafted by Dr. Nag and the Secretary requesting financial assistance for the work of the society from the Chief Minister of West Bengal to help in connection with Tibetan studies in the Society and that this letter be forwarded over the signatures of the President and Vice-President and Secretary.

7. Resolved that a notice be issued in the newspapers informing the public of the formation of the society and of the arrangements that are going to be made for the teaching of Tibetan language.

8. Pending the appointment of Tibetan Instructor applications from prospective students ~~are~~ be invited.

9. It was resolved that the Secretary be requested to keep in record the names of the persons who were invited in this inaugural meeting



9  
The Secretary reported that in order to make this association a representative one the following persons were invited to the meeting:

1. Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Vidhusekhara Sastri
2. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji
3. Dr. Satkari Mukherji
4. Dr. Nalinaksha Dutt
5. Dr. Durga Charan Chatterji
6. Sri Anukul Banerji
7. Dr. S. N. Ray
8. Sm. Sujata Ray
9. Sm. Maitrejee Bose
10. Sri Sib Das Banerji
11. Sri Rajani Mehta
12. Dr. A. Barua
13. Dr. R. C. Majumdar

The meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Sd/- Satiranjana Sen  
Secretary

Sd-/ V. Bhattacharya  
Chairman



Tentative Programme of the Proposed Chinese  
Show to be held at Rashtrapati Bhavan on  
the 5th November, 1953 at 7 P.M.  
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1. Garlanding the President	}	3 minutes
2. Garlanding the Prime Minister		
3. Chanting Upanishadic Mantras in Sanskrit by a Chinese student	2	"
4. Bandematarang song to be sung by the Indian students of the China Bharata Samskriti	3	"
5. Introductory speech by Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji	2	"
6. A Bengali song of Poet Tagore to be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti	5	"
7. A Chinese song by the Indian students of the Samskriti	2	"
8. The Chinese Drama "The Flood" in Hindi to be staged by the Indian students of the Samskriti	15	"
9. The Chinese Drama "The Flood" in Chinese to be staged by the Indian students of the Samskriti	15	"
10. Chinese song to be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti	3	"
11. Recitation of a Bengali Poem of Poet Tagore by a Chinese student	3	"
12. Folk dances and songs	15	"
13. Opinions	4	"
14. Indian National Anthem by a Chinese student	3	"
		<hr/> 75 minutes







# *Sino-Indian Cultural Show*

*Under the Patronage of Shri Rajendra Prasad,  
President, Republic of India*



*Tun Huang Cave  
The famous seat of international Culture*

*Sponsored by*

THE INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS  
NEW DELHI

*And*

CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI  
CALCUTTA

Rashtrapati Bhavan,  
New Delhi,  
5th November 1953.



## Preamble

This cultural show is being sponsored by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi and the China Bharata Samskriti.

THE CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI is an organisation which has taken up Chinese studies and research as its main objective. It is trying to create an interest in Chinese studies and culture of the people of India in different parts of this sub-continent and to facilitate the possibilities of studying Indian languages and culture by Chinese scholars and students.

The main centre of CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI is situated in a village called "Kalua" about nine miles away from Calcutta towards south on the Diamond Harbour Road. It is an autonomous organisation working in cooperation with the federation of "Srividya", an incipient rural University.

*Srividya* is a recently started organisation under which as many as fourteen different institutions are carrying on their social and cultural work. Educationists and social workers of international repute have joined the working committee of *Srividya*.

As a section of the *Srividya* we have a *Vidyarthi Bhavana*—a hostel where there is arrangement for the boarding and lodging of about 100 boys. There are about 70 orphan boys with ages from six years and onward. They are being brought up here with other paying students under the fostering care of Sm Sujata Ray M.A. M.Ed. (Leeds) and other teachers. Sm Sujata Ray is the founder of many of these different institutions. About 300 boys and girls of the Institution take their daily lessons from these different institutions.

An attempt is being done here at *Srividya* and the China Bharata Samskriti and other allied institutions for carrying out in practice the great ideal of combining knowledge with a sense of dignity of labour in education of the young for which Mahatma Gandhi had striven. Our ideal is the Internationalism which Tagore sang through his poetry and the service of man which Swami Vivekananda preached.

Many distinguished educationists of India and abroad have expressed their admiration in the social and nation-building work done here. Interested persons are heartily invited to pay a visit to the institutions once whenever possible.



## *Programme*

1. **'Bandemataram' song**

To be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti.

2. **Chanting of a prayer from the Upanishad in Sanskrit**

By a Chinese student of the China Bharata Samskriti. The Central of the prayer :

Let me lead from unreality to reality, from darkness to light, from death to eternity, Oh, Ever-manifested One, manifest Thyself to me, O Destruction, protect me always with that ever-merciful face of Yours.

3. **Introductory speech**

Dr Suniti Kumar Chatterji,

*Vice President,*  
China Bharata Samskriti

4. **A Bengali song of Poet Tagore**

To be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti. The central idea is :

The poet compares this land of ours with the shore of an ocean of Mankind and invokes the mind of Indians to rise to the occasion and to adore the 'Man-God'.

The poet refers to history and says that nations all over the world streamed only to be inter-changed and merged in India.

To participate in the worship of the 'Mother', the poet in the conclusion invites, Aryans, Non-Aryans, Hindus, Muslims, in this Indian Soil, sanctified with the assembly of men of different races, castes, religions, all alike.



### 5. A Chinese song

By the Indian students of the Samskriti. The Central idea is :

Come forward and save the country. Let us march forward together. Let us gather all our strength and save our country.

### 6. The Chinese Drama

'The Flood' in Chinese to be staged by the Indian students of the Samskriti. The theme of the Chinese playlet is :

#### FIRST SCENE

A family scene of a Chinese peasant in a village. The village is in imminent danger of being inundated by flood.

Everybody is anxious and is speaking something or other about the flood. The grand-father says that he is not afraid of dying, he is only anxious for the younger generation. His daughter-in-law asks him whether he can say anything from his experience what may happen and he says that even Lord Buddha does not know it. A young boy of the family says that Buddha should be done with. He is responsible for this flood. The mother scolds him. Then the grand-father asks everybody to keep quiet and says that during his first experience of flood all his relatives died. He was then only seven years old and he is sixty-five years now.

Then suddenly appears the young master of the family who was in the dyke all day watching it. He says that the danger is imminent, even the young members of the family should go with him to the dyke to protect it.

The daughter-in-law requests him to take her also along with him, he rejects the proposal and goes away with the boy.

Then appears a refugee woman. She describes how their village was inundated. She says that she had nothing to eat for two days. The housewife takes her in, to give food. They again come out and discuss about the flood. The refugee woman begins to weep thinking her lot.

Suddenly the sound of gong is heard. The watchman in the street calls everybody to come out of the house and to go to the dyke which is broken in some places.



Everybody in the house prays to Lord Buddha to protect them and the village.

## SECOND SCENE

A street in the village is seen.

The watchmen go calling everybody to come out of the house. The grand-father and his daughter-in-law is seen going on the street. The grand-father asks her where they are going. She says that they are going to the dyke. The grand-father then asks her to go ahead and that he will follow soon. She goes away and the grand-father moves forward but stumbles down saying, "The astrologers said that this year, was the most dangerous year for me."

### 7. A Chinese folk-song

To be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti. The central idea is :

Let us go to the field and cut the grass with spades in our hands. Let us grow more new plants which will nourish us.

### 8. Recitation of a Bengali poem of Poet Tagore

By a Chinese student. The central idea is :

The little river of ours flows in a zig-zag way. In the month of April, it contains only knee-deep water. The bullock carts and cows cross it easily. The village folk come and do their daily duties here.

### 9. Folk dances and songs

The central idea of the first dance is :

Oh brothers, everything is good and good to you all. We shall take the sacred name of the Prophet Allah and dance and sing.

Oil is extracted from 'Til' and curd is made from milk and 'Mudi', 'Chida', and 'Khai' are the product of paddy.

We shall sing the 'Jari' and sing the story of 'Karbala' which moves everybody.

All Hindus and Muslim brothers assemble together. We offer salute to Muslim brothers and we bow to the Hindus. Lay



the foundation of your building in the name of 'Allah', thatch its roof in the name of 'Rasul' and then be at home. The Muslims invoke the lord in the name of 'Khoda' and the Hindus in the name of 'Hari', but the two lead to the same goal.

The central idea of the second folk dance is :

The soldiers in ancient Bengal at the time of recess were used to practice this dance in order to keep their mind and body fit. It says, "Brothers be careful in handling the sticks. If you are unmindful, it may hurt you. Do not neglect this dance, it will make you quick in movements and strong in body."

10. **Opinions** of the invitees present.

11. **Indian National Anthem**

By a Chinese student of the Samskriti.

<i>For</i>	<b>DINNER &amp; DRINKS</b>	<i>Remember</i>
<b>Y O R K S</b>		
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# *Sino-Indian Cultural Show*

*Under the Patronage of Shri Rajindra Prasad,  
President, Republic of India*



*Tun Huang Cave  
The famous seat of international Culture*

*Sponsored by*

THE INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS  
NEW DELHI

*And*

CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI  
CALCUTTA

Rashtrapati Bhavan,  
New Delhi,  
5th November 1953.



## Preamble

This cultural show is being sponsored by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi and the China Bharata Samskriti.

THE CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI is an organisation which has taken up Chinese studies and research as its main objective. It is trying to create an interest in Chinese studies and culture of the people of India in different parts of this sub-continent and to facilitate the possibilities of studying Indian languages and culture by Chinese scholars and students.

The main centre of CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI is situated in a village called "Kalua" about nine miles away from Calcutta towards south on the Diamond Harbour Road. It is an autonomous organisation working in cooperation with the federation of "Srividya", an incipient rural University.

*Srividya* is a recently started organisation under which as many as fourteen different institutions are carrying on their social and cultural work. Educationists and social workers of international repute have joined the working committee of *Srividya*.

As a section of the *Srividya* we have a *Vidyarthi Bhavana*—a hostel where there is arrangement for the boarding and lodging of about 100 boys. There are about 70 orphan boys with ages from six years and onward. They are being brought up here with other paying students under the fostering care of Sm Sujata Ray M.A. M.Ed. (Leeds) and other teachers. Sm Sujata Ray is the founder of many of these different institutions. About 300 boys and girls of the Institution take their daily lessons from these different institutions.

An attempt is being done here at *Srividya* and the China Bharata Samskriti and other allied institutions for carrying out in practice the great ideal of combining knowledge with a sense of dignity of labour in education of the young for which Mahatma Gandhi had striven. Our ideal is the Internationalism which Tagore sang through his poetry and the service of man which Swami Vivekananda preached.

Many distinguished educationists of India and abroad have expressed their admiration in the social and nation-building work done here. Interested persons are heartily invited to pay a visit to the institutions once whenever possible.



## *Programme*

1. **'Bandemataram' song**

To be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti.

2. **Chanting of a prayer from the Upanishad in Sanskrit**

By a Chinese student of the China Bharata Samskriti. The Central of the prayer :

Let me lead from unreality to reality, from darkness to light, from death to eternity, Oh, Ever-manifested One, manifest Thyself to me, O Destruction, protect me always with that ever-merciful face of Yours.

3. **Introductory speech**

Dr Suniti Kumar Chatterji,

*Vice President,*  
China Bharata Samskriti

4. **A Bengali song of Poet Tagore**

To be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti. The central idea is :

The poet compares this land of ours with the shore of an ocean of Mankind and invokes the mind of Indians to rise to the occasion and to adore the 'Man-God'.

The poet refers to history and says that nations all over the world streamed only to be inter-changed and merged in India.

To participate in the worship of the 'Mother', the poet in the conclusion invites, Aryans, Non-Aryans, Hindus, Muslims, in this Indian Soil, sanctified with the assembly of men of different races, castes, religions, all alike.



### 5. A Chinese song

By the Indian students of the Samskriti. The Central idea is :

Come forward and save the country. Let us march forward together. Let us gather all our strength and save our country.

### 6. The Chinese Drama

'The Flood' in Chinese to be staged by the Indian students of the Samskriti The theme of the Chinese playlet is :

#### FIRST SCENE

A family scene of a Chinese peasant in a village. The village is in imminent danger of being inundated by flood.

Everybody is anxious and is speaking something or other about the flood. The grand-father says that he is not afraid of dying, he is only anxious for the younger generation. His daughter-in-law asks him whether he can say anything from his experience what may happen and he says that even Lord Buddha does not know it. A young boy of the family says that Buddha should be done with. He is responsible for this flood. The mother scolds him. Then the grand-father asks everybody to keep quiet and says that during his first experience of flood all his relatives died. He was then only seven years old and he is sixty-five years now.

Then suddenly appears the young master of the family who was in the dyke all day watching it. He says that the danger is imminent, even the young members of the family should go with him to the dyke to protect it.

The daughter-in-law requests him to take her also along with him, he rejects the proposal and goes away with the boy.

Then appears a refugee woman. She describes how their village was inundated. She says that she had nothing to eat for two days. The housewife takes her in, to give food. They again come out and discuss about the flood. The refugee woman begins to weep thinking her lot.

Suddenly the sound of gong is heard. The watchman in the street calls everybody to come out of the house and to go to the dyke which is broken in some places.



Everybody in the house prays to Lord Buddha to protect them and the village.

## SECOND SCENE

A street in the village is seen.

The watchmen go calling everybody to come out of the house. The grand-father and his daughter-in-law is seen going on the street. The grand-father asks her where they are going. She says that they are going to the dyke. The grand-father then asks her to go ahead and that he will follow soon. She goes away and the grand-father moves forward but stumbles down saying, "The astrologers said that this year, was the most dangerous year for me."

### 7. A Chinese folk-song

To be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti. The central idea is :

Let us go to the field and cut the grass with spades in our hands. Let us grow more new plants which will nourish us.

### 8. Recitation of a Bengali poem of Poet Tagore

By a Chinese student. The central idea is :

The little river of ours flows in a zig-zag way. In the month of April, it contains only knee-deep water. The bullock carts and cows cross it easily. The village folk come and do their daily duties here.

### 9. Folk dances and songs

The central idea of the first dance is :

Oh brothers, everything is good and good to you all. We shall take the sacred name of the Prophet Allah and dance and sing.

Oil is extracted from 'Til' and curd is made from milk and 'Mudi', 'Chida', and 'Khai' are the product of paddy.

We shall sing the 'Jari' and sing the story of 'Karbala' which moves everybody.

All Hindus and Muslim brothers assemble together. We offer salute to Muslim brothers and we bow to the Hindus. Lay



the foundation of your building in the name of 'Allah', thatch its roof in the name of 'Rasul' and then be at home. The Muslims invoke the lord in the name of 'Khoda' and the Hindus in the name of 'Hari', but the two lead to the same goal.

The central idea of the second folk dance is :

The soldiers in ancient Bengal at the time of recess were used to practice this dance in order to keep their mind and body fit. It says, "Brothers be careful in handling the sticks. If you are unmindful, it may hurt you. Do not neglect this dance, it will make you quick in movements and strong in body."

10. **Opinions** of the invitees present.

11. **Indian National Anthem**

By a Chinese student of the Samskriti.

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CONNAUGHT CIRCUS		NEW DELHI
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# FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN INDIA & CHINA

## Folk Art Programme At Rashtrapati Bhavan

An interesting programme of Chinese and Indian folk art was presented on Thursday evening at Rashtrapati Bhavan under the patronage of the President and in the immediate presence of the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Chinese Ambassador. Sponsored jointly by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and the China-Bharata Samskriti of Calcutta, the programme consisted of a variety of folk songs and dances, both Chinese and Indian, and a drama in Chinese, "The Flood."

A remarkable feature of the programme was its careful avoidance of 'art' effects, the better to render the spirit of the individual items.

The happy thought of the sponsors to have a little Chinese boy chant a prayer in Sanskrit from the Upanishads, recite a poem in Bengali from Tagore, and wind up the proceedings by singing the Indian National Anthem holding the Indian tricolour in his hands, also struck a note of deep Sino-Indian friendship.

It was also a source of great pleasure to the Indian audience present that, though the Chinese that was spoken was perhaps unintelligible to them, it was nevertheless all spoken by Indian students of the China-Bharata Samskriti. The Chinese who were present no doubt understood the Indian articulation of their language, to judge by their smiles and applause.

Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee welcomed the distinguished guests. He referred to the long history of friendship and association that has existed between China and India which had been interrupted in the recent past. For some time India had come to understand China only by way of Europe. Now, he said, direct relations between the two great countries of Asia had been restored. The evening's programme was an attempt to present each country to the other.

Sri Satiranjana Sen, the General Secretary of the China-Bharata Samskriti, explained the objectives of the organisation which he manages and guides, speaking first in English and then in Chinese.

The main purpose of his organisation, he said, was to create an interest in Chinese studies and Indian culture in different parts of this sub-continent, and to help Chinese scholars and students to study Indian languages and culture. To this end the Samskriti had taken up Chinese studies and research as its main objective.

The China-Bharata Samskriti showed by its fine rendering of the many items of Chinese and Indian folk art it presented, that it has undertaken this pioneering effort in a spirit of sincere understanding of the traditions underlying the culture of the two peoples. Sm. Arati Sen also deserves credit for her skilful management of the entire performance.

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21  
September 13, 1953.

## THE SUNDAY HINDUSTHAN STANDARD

### CHINA-BHARAT SAMSKRITI

#### Celebration Of Second Anniversary

*By A Staff Reporter*

The second anniversary of the China-Bharat Samskriti, an institute for Sino-Indian cultural studies, was celebrated on Saturday.

At a gathering held in this connection at Raj Bhavan, Calcutta, in the evening, Chinese and Indian songs and dances were performed by the boys and girls of the Samskriti. A playlet in Chinese was also staged by Indian students.

West Bengal Governor, Dr. H. C. Mookerjee and Srimati Mookerjee, Mr. Li Hua Nung, the Consul-in-Charge of the Consulate General of the People's Republic of China, Sri Saila Kumar Mookerjee, Speaker of the State Assembly, attended the function. Pandit Vidhusekhar Shastri presided.

Welcoming the guests and explaining the aims and objects of the Samskriti, Srimati Sujata Roy said that Chinese, which was supposed to be one of the most difficult languages in the world, was extremely popular with their village school children and "they began to pick it up wonderfully quickly." The President of the Board of Secondary Education, she added, had been very much impressed to see the interest of the children in Chinese and now Chinese had been included as an examination language in the School Final Examination from 1955.



22

6/11/57

HINDUSTHAN STANDARD

NEW DELHI



# China-Bharat Sanskriti

## Programme Of Song And Dance

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT]

The President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Chinese Ambassador saw an enjoyable and entertaining programme of folk dance, music and drama, in Chinese and Bengali, by students of the China-Bharat Sanskriti (Calcutta) in the ballroom of Rashtrapati Bhavan on Thursday night.

(Sitting through that one-hour programme, one kept wondering how well, with perfect intonation and accent, could Indians speak Chinese, and the Chinese Indian languages.)

The programme opened with *Vandemataram*, sung by a group of students. This was followed by the chanting of a Sanskrit prayer from the Upanishads by a 10-year-old Chinese boy who in his white khadi kurta and dhoti and his Gandhi cap looked a picture of smartness: "*Lead me from unreality to reality, from darkness to light, from death to eternity.*"

Then in sweet, soft cadences followed a song of Tagore in Bengali on the unity of races and communities. After this came a Chinese song by Indian students. The song had a fast tempo and was rendered with vigour. "*Let us march forward together and save our country!*" was its theme.

The students then staged two scenes from a Chinese play, *Flood*. All the dialogue was in Chinese, and the Indian students did it well to the admiration of all. It was the story of a peasant family in a Chinese village which was threatened by flood.

### CHINESE FOLK SONG

After the drama a Chinese folk song was sung. Singing lustily, the students swung their arms to express the central idea of the song: "*Let us go to the field and cut the grass with spades in our hands. Let us grow more new plants which will nourish us.*"

Then a six-year-old Chinese boy recited a Bengali poem of Tagore, *The Little River*. It was followed by a number of folk dances and songs lifted from the village life of Bengal. The dances and the songs portrayed with gaiety and hilarity the ideals of communal unity and the unity of faiths.

One folk dance, in which each of the seven students carried two sticks, and danced and whirled on the stage with mounting fervour, was especially appreciated.

### ANCIENT LINKS

With a short speech, Dr Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Vice-President of China-Bharat Sanskriti, welcomed the President and emphasized the ancient links between Chinese and Indian culture.

Mr Satiranjana Sen, honorary General Secretary of China-Bharat Sanskriti, who has done pioneering research work on classical Chinese literature, spoke briefly in Chinese and English. Many admired the long-bearded professor for his beautiful way of speaking Chinese.

The programme came to an end with the singing of *Jana Gana Mana* by a small Chinese boy who, as he sang, held the National Flag in his hands.

At the end of the programme, Gen. Yuan Chung-hsien, the Chinese Ambassador, expressed deep appreciation and thanks to the students of China-Bharat Sanskriti for their performance.

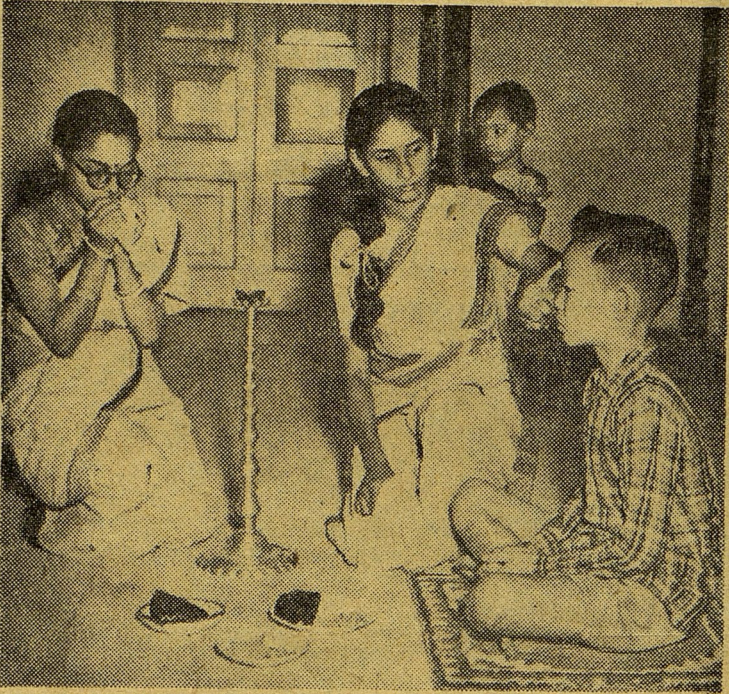
Founded two years ago, China-Bharat Sanskriti is engaged in Chinese studies and research and is trying to create interest in Chinese studies and culture among Indian people and to encourage the study of Indian languages and culture by Chinese scholars and students.



16. 11. 53

24

HINDUSTHAN STANDARD  
NEW DELHI



**BHAI DUJ (Bhratri-Dwitiya) CELEBRATIONS :** An Indian girl putting the 'tilak' mark on the forehead of a Chinese boy at a function held at Kali Bari, New Delhi, on Sunday afternoon.—Photo : H. S.

## BHAI DUJ CELEBRATIONS IN DELHI

Bhai Duj (Bhratri Dwitiya), which follows the Diwali festival, was celebrated in Delhi on Sunday.

Sisters greet brothers on the day, offer sweets and receive presents.

The China-Bharata Sanskriti, Delhi, organized a function at Kali Bari in the afternoon. Chinese women applied the holy tilak on their Indian "brothers" and Indian ladies on Chinese "brothers."

An announcement made on the occasion stated that Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, had donated a sum of Rs. 250 to the Sanskriti.



## **CHINESE DELEGATION**

### **Reception At Dharmonkur Vihar Today**

Chinese Cultural Delegation, now in Calcutta, has accepted the invitation of China-Bharat Sanskriti, Thakurpukur, to attend the reception to be given to them at Dharmankur Vihar, 1 Buddhist Temple Street, Calcutta, to-day (Friday) at 3 P.M. The programme will include staging a piece of Chinese drama by the Indian students of the Sanskriti. They will also sing Chinese songs. The Chinese students on the otherhand will recite Vedic Mantras and sing the Indian National Anthem

Among those expected to be present at the function are Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Dr. Kali Das Nag M.P. and Prof. Tripurari Chakravarty.



26

BHOTA BHARATA SAMSKRITI

Ranganathpur,  
P.O. Barisha,  
Calcutta-8  
2. 8. 55

Notice

The Annual General Meeting of the Bhota Bharata Samskriti will be held on Sunday, the 4th September, 1955, at 9 A.M. at Brahma Vihara, 38/2 B, Gariahat Road, Calcutta. Members are earnestly requested to be present.

Agenda

1. To adopt Annual Report for 1954-55
2. To pass audited accounts for 1954-55
3. To pass the Budget for 1955-56
4. To elect a President and 3 to 5 Vice-Presidents
5. To elect members of the Managing Committee.

S. R. Sen  
Secretary

N. B. Immediately after the Annual General Meeting is over, a meeting of the newly constituted Managing Committee will be held at the above address to consider the following agenda:

1. To elect a Secretary, a Treasurer and one or more Jt. Secretaries.

S. R. Sen  
Secretary

AN APPEAL

During the short period of its existence, the Bhota Bharata Samskriti has been able to make much headway towards its progress, but it has still to go a long way to reach its desired goal. We feel the extreme necessity of publishing a journal in which the results of researches might be published. We are also in need of a piece of land where we plan to erect a house for our Institution. For all these purposes and for smooth functioning of the Institution we are in need of money. Our earnest appeal to you, with whose help and co-operation we have been able to attain success to a considerable extent, to come forward with subscription and donation to help us in this great mission.

Life Membership fee - Rs.100 or more payable in one lump  
Ordinary membership fee- Rs.10/- per annum payable in one instalment, or  
Rs.1/- per month.



27

CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI

Ranganathpur  
Thakurpukur  
P.O. Barisha  
Calcutta - 8  
2nd Sept, 1955

Notice

The Annual General Meeting of the China Bharata Samskriti will be held on Sunday, the 4th September, 1955, at 8 A.M. at Brahma Vihara, 38/2B, Gariahata Road, Calcutta. Members are earnestly requested to be present.

Agenda

1. To adopt the Annual Report for 1954-55
2. To pass the audited accounts for the year 1954-55
3. To pass the budget for 1955-56
4. To elect One President and 3-5 Vice-presidents.
5. To elect the members of the Managing Committee

Satiranjana Sen  
SECRETAR

N. B.:- Immediately after the Annual General Meeting is over, a meeting of the newly constituted Managing Committee of the China Bharata Samskriti will be held at the above address to consider the following agenda:

1. To elect a Secretary, a Treasurer and one or more Jt Secretaries.

Satiranjana Sen  
Secretary

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AN APPEAL

During the short period of its career the China Bharata Samskriti has been able to make much headway towards its progress, but it has still to go a long way to attain its desired goal. We feel the extreme necessity of publishing a journal in which the results of researches might be published. We have purchased a plot of land where we plan to erect a Chinese styled cottage. For all these purposes we are in urgent need of money. Our earnest appeal to you, with whose active sympathy and co-operation we have been able to attain success to a considerable extent, to come forward with your subscription and donation to help us in our great mission.



The story of "The Feather Code Letter" tells of a peasant lad who took an urgent message to the guerillas engaged against the Japanese invaders during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression (1937-1945). It describes how this clever and brave boy, putting his people and country above everything else, outwitted Japanese and puppet troops and successfully carried out the assignment that he had been entrusted with.



29

The Trade Agency of the  
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
AT  
KALIMPONG


*Present their*  
COMPLIMENTS  
*on the occassion of their*  
NATIONAL DAY

AT  
A PREMIER SHOW OF  
"THE FEATHER CODE LETTER"

*in the NOVELTY Cinema*

*at 10 A. M. on 30th Sept. 1956.*

*( Please present this card at the gate )*





30

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( Please present this card at the gate )







*On the occasion of the Seventh  
Anniversary of the  
People's Republic of China  
The Trade Agency of the  
People's Republic of China  
at Kalimpong  
request the pleasure of the company of*

Dr. George Reerich

*at a Reception  
on Monday, the 1st October, 1956,  
at 6:30 p.m.,  
at the Premises of the Trade Agency,  
Kalimpong.*

*R. S. V. P.*

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年十月一日下午六時半在本  
處舉行招待會

敬候  
光臨

中華人民共和國  
駐噶倫堡商務代理處

請回柬



32

# INDIA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY KALIMPONG. AN APPEAL.

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The question of Peace is the foremost question that confronts mankind to-day and to save humanity from the holocaust of modern nuclear warfare every right-thinking person should defend and consolidate cause of Peace. To this end a friendly relation and better understanding are the vital links through which peaceful co-existence of countries with different political systems can be achieved. India and China are the two great and ancient countries of Asia with rich civilization and cultural heritage. Friendship and better understanding between the peoples of these two great neighbouring countries are all the more necessary for the promotion of Peace. **INDIA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY** is the organisation to carry out this noble aim. Further, the aims of the Society are :

- (a) To bring home the progressive developement and construction works and peace-loving policy of New China.
- (b) To popularise the principles of joint Five Point Declaration of Sri Jawarharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India and Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of Peoples' Republic of China issued on June 28, 1954 when Premier Chou En-lai was in India.
- (c) To promote among our people an appreciation of the cultures of the Chinese people and the principles of fraternal co-existence.
- (d) To urge that advances be made towards a full-fledged trade and commercial relation between India, China and Tibetan region of China.
- (e) To counter such malicious and false propaganda and rumours that would prejudice the friendly relation of our people with the Chinese people.

We appeal all the honest and peace-loving citizens irrespective of any political conviction to extend their sincere hand in co-operation to strengthen the Social, Commercial and Cultural ties of India and China.

**Long live India-China Friendship !  
LONG LIVE PEACE !**



## भारत र चीनको मित्रता अमर रहोस् !

बनाउन सको ।

चीन र भारत बीचको सामाजिक, व्यापारिक अनि सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध दोस्रो अझ बलियो

जनताकन **भारत-चीन-मैत्री संघ**-लाई सहयोग प्रदान गर्ने अपील गर्छौं । यसरी

अन्युक्त राजनैतिक मतका भए पनि दोस्रो सारा सम्मानदार तथा शान्तिप्रिय

तथा द्वेष जनित प्रचार र अफवाहहरूको खण्डन गर्नु ।

(क) चीन र भारत बीचको मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्धमा यका पुर्जाउने कतिपय सूठो

आन्दोलन-दोहोरा पूरा मात्रामा होओस् भन्ने कुरामा जोर दिनु;

(ख) भारत, चीन र चीन देशका विजयी अञ्चल बीच व्यापार-वाणिज्यको

अझ बलियो बनाउनु;

(ग) दोस्रो जनतामा चीनियाँ संस्कृतिको परिचय पुर्जाउनु अनि भद्रचारको सम्बन्ध

संयुक्त **पञ्चाशिला घोषणा** लाई जनप्रिय बनाउनु;

(घ) २२ जून १९४४ मा चीनका प्रधान मन्त्री चाउ एन लाई भारतमा हुँदा

भारतका प्रधान मन्त्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू र चाउ एन लाईले दिएका

व्याख्या दोस्रो जनताकहाँ गर्नु;

(ङ) नयाँ चीनको भ्राति, निर्माण कार्यहरू र शान्तिप्रिय नीतिको चाहिँदो

नयाँ **भारत-मैत्री संघ** को । कि, संघका अरु उद्देश्यहरू यी पनि हुन :

शानि कायम राख्नको निम्न मन आवश्यक छ । यी महान उद्देश्य पूरा गर्ने लक्ष्य नै छ

हुँदै महान हिंसाको देशका जनता बीच मैत्रीपूर्ण भाव र असल चिन्हारी हुनु न विषयमा

महान र पुराना देशहरू हुन जसको सम्पत्ति र सांस्कृतिक दौचा अनि धनी छ । यी

शान्तिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्वको एकतामा बाँध्न सक्छन् । भारत अनि चीन एशियाका हुँदै

र असल चिन्हारी नै हुन ती सँग जसले भिन्न-भिन्नै राजनैतिक पद्धति हुने देशहरूलाई

शान्तिको रवो पस्नुपर्छ, शान्तिलाई अझ सुदृढ बनाउनुपर्छ । यस हेतु मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध

मानवतालाई आधुनिक एउटा युद्धको संसारबाट बचाउनको लागि प्रत्येक चिन्तनशील मानिसले

शानि आज मानिसको मात्रको निम्न एक अनि आवश्यक बस्तु भएको छ अनि

### अपील

### कालिम्पंग

### भारत-चीन मैत्री संघ



7

རྒྱ་གར་དང་ཐོད་གྱི་མཁུན་འབྲེལ་      ཅི་ལྟ་དང་ཅུ་གར་མཁུན་འབྲེལ་གནས་(ཉལ་ཉལ་)ཞེས་པའི་  
 ལམ་( ཐུག་པོ་དང་སྟེ། ) ཚིངས་པའི་གནས་ཁང་དུ་སྤྱི་བྱེད་ཚེས་      དེས་གཟུང་པ་སངས་ ཞེས་  
 པའི་ཚུ་ཚིན་ལ་ཡང་དག་པར་འདུས་ནས་ ཐོད་དང་ཅུ་གར་བྱེད་གི་ཡོན་ཏན་སྟོན་པའི་གྲ་ཞིག  
 འདྲི་ག་རྒྱུ་དེས་པ་ལས

འདུས་པར་གནས་པ་པོའི་མཚན།

ཚིག་གྱི་མཁུན་པོ་ཚེ་ཐོའི་ཆེ་བ་	པཏྱི་ཏྱི་ཐིལ་ཁར་ ཐུག་ཅི
གཉིས་པ་      སྟོན་དཔོན་	སྤྱི་ཏི་གྲུ་མར་ ཅེ་ལ་འཛི
གསུམ་པ་      སྟོན་དཔོན་	གྲུ་ལྷི་དུས་ནྟག
བཞི་པ་      སྟོན་དཔོན་	དུར་ཅན་ ཅེ་ལ་འཛི
ལྔ་པ་      དཔལ་	རྒྱུ་མེད་ཅི
དྲུག་      དཔལ་ལྷན་མ་	སྤྱི་ཏི་པ་
ཐད་ལྔ་པ་      དཔལ་	ས་ཏི་ཏི་ལྷན་པེན

ཚིགས་འདུ་བྱས་ཆེས་ལུ་ཐོད་དང་ཅུ་གར་གྱི་འདུས་པ་གལ་ག་ཏར་ཚྱིགས་ཅུ་གར་ཏན་འཁོལ་  
 ཞིང་ རྒྱུ་ཡང་དགོས་པ་དང་ཡན་པ་བྱེད་ཚེ་ཅུ་གར་གྱི་ས་གནས་གཞན་དུ་འདུས་  
 ཚིགས་འདྲི་ག་ལྷན་པའི་ཅེ་ཅ་དང་། ཐོད་དང་ཅུ་གར་གྱི་འདུས་པ་ཐུགས་པའི་དགོས་  
 པ་ཞི། ཅུ་གར་དང་ཐོད་གྱི་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་མཁུན་འབྲེལ་གྱི་འཕེལ་ཡོང་ཐོའི་ཆེད་དང་ འཛིག་  
 ཉན་གྲུ་ཏྱི་ཐིལ་ཁར་ཐོད་དང་ ཅུ་གར་དང་ཐོད་གྱི་སྤྱི་ཏི་གྲུ་གྱི་སེམས་པོ་  
 གྱི་རང་ཐའི་ཏོ་འཕྲོད་པའི་ཐུན་དུ་

དོན་      གེ་ ཅུ་ཐོད་གཉིས་གྱི་ཡོན་ཏན་ལ་དཔྱད་ཞིག་ཐུན་པ་  
 དོན་      རྟེན་ ཅུ་ཐོད་གཉིས་ཡོན་ཏན་ལ་སྤྱི་ཏི་གྲུ་ལྷན་པ་



དོན་ 3། རྒྱ་གར་དང་འདྲ་བའི་ཆོས་ལ་ རྒྱ་ཆུ་ལ་སྟེན་པ་  
ལ་ཞིག་འདྲུག་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 4། སྟོན་གྱི་འཛིན་པ་ལྟ་།

དོན་ 5། དཔེ་ཆ་དང་གསལ་པོ་འགྲུག་སྤྱད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 6། རྒྱ་བོད་གྱི་སྟེན་པ་ལ་སྟེན་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 7། རྒྱ་བོད་ཟུང་གི་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་མཐུན་འབྲེལ་སྟེན་པ་།

དོན་ 8། རྒྱ་བོད་གྱི་ཡོན་ཏན་སྟོན་གྱི་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 9། ཆོས་ལ་པའི་ཡམས་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 10། རྒྱ་གར་ནས་ཡོན་ཏན་མཐུན་པའི་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 11། རྒྱ་བོད་གྱི་ཡོན་ཏན་སྟེན་པ་ སྟོན་པ་ལྟ་།

དོན་ 12། རྒྱ་གར་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།  
སྟོན་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 13། རྒྱ་གར་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 14། དཔེ་ཆ་དང་གསལ་པོ་འགྲུག་སྤྱད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 15། རྒྱ་བོད་གྱི་ཉེན་ཉུང་། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 16། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 17། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 18། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 19། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 20། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 21། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 22། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།

དོན་ 23། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་། རྒྱ་བོད་པ་ལ་ཉེན་ཉུང་།







དེ

སྒྲུབ་ཀྱི་ཐུགས་

རྩ་ཐའི་དོན་ གཞི་ བོད་ཡིག་སློབ་ཡུལ་འཕྲིན་མ་སྒྲུབ་པ་གསར་འགྱུར་དུ་ཡི་  
 བུ་འཁོར་པ་བྱེད་ཀྱི།  
 རྩ་ཐའི་དོན་ དེ་ བོད་ཡིག་དཀོན་མཆོད་ཀྱི་དཀྱིལ་ བོད་ཡིག་སློབ་འདོན་  
 ཡོད་ཅིང་འཕེལ་སྐྱོང་ཁྱེད་ཀྱི།

རྩ་ཐའི་དོན་ གཞི་ ཚོགས་འདུར་དང་པོ་ཡོངས་མཁའ་གྱི་མཆོད་དྲུང་ཡིག་འཕེལ་  
 མཆོད་ཐོན་བཞུགས་ཀྱི།  
 རྩ་ཐའི་ གཞི་ ཚོགས་འདུར་གདམས་དྲུང་སྒྲུབ་མཆོག་རྣམས་གྱི་མཆོད་ཐོན་

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ཚོགས་འདུ་གྲུབ་སྐབས་འདུས་སྐྱེད་དང་ཚོགས་འདུའི་ཁྱིམ་འདུས་ཚོགས་  
 བཀའ་དྲིན་ཆེ་ཞེས་གསལ་བ་ཡིག།